THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SIZED PUBLICATION, AND WITH CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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CONSOLATION.

Funeral Services Over Pendleton and Greenbacks.

What Has Defeat Settled—His Future Status Defined—Reflections of His Remains by Democratic Bondholders—Chase, the Coming Man, a Long Way Off—The Democracy at the South Repudiated by their Northern Allies, as too Stupid to be Useful or Even Mischievous.

How reputation can soar suddenly. The Cincinnati Enquirer on the morning of the election, speaking as the authorized organ of Mr. McLean, declared that "the defeat would be death to the Greenback policy, as it would make that to which he is pledged the settled and unalterable policy of the country. Now in all this, that the Enquirer would have us believe is the death of Greenbackism is that involved the extermination of Mr. Pendleton's future and political aspirant. This has all come to pass. Pendleton and greenbacks have sunk into a condemned pool, from which none is to be rescued by the candle politicians of the Democratic party. For instance, the Louisville Courier-Journal disposes of him in this gentlemanly manner:

"Mr. Pendleton made no secret in the city of New York of his desire to be the candidate for Governor, and he was defeated by the Democratic State Convention. He was then defeated by the Democratic Legislature for the United States Senate, and he was defeated by the Democratic State Convention for Governor

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

WHAT HAS CARRIED PENNSYLVANIA RIGHT?

It was not the personal popularity of our candidates, or the thoroughness or completeness of our organization. The vote indicates that there were many Republicans dissatisfied with Governor Geary, so much so that they either remained away from the polls, or did not vote for Governor. Judge Woodward, and to his credit and honor it is spoken, has never been a popularity seeker, he has never condescended to the arts of the demagogue, and while his career on the bench has circumscribed to a limited number of professional and business men, his integrity and ability as a jurist, yet the mass of the voters were not affected by those considerations, for the reason that their pursuits did not render a knowledge of them essential. This was the "off year" in politics. The Republicans were compelled to bear the responsibility of the ill-deeds of the last Legislature—acts of omission and commission. Many earnest partisans were disgusted by the log rolling—a slang reflecting from the lower to Supreme Court—by the extremities of the Commonwealth. Then there was division on local nominations in many counties, and in some instances the party was called upon to vote for regular candidates notoriously dishonest or incapable.

In no political campaign since that of 1862, had the Democracy clearer sailing. Victory seemed to be within their grasp. Not from changes in party affiliation, but solely from the indifference of large numbers of Republicans. In principle the Republican party of Pennsylvania is stronger today than it was last fall when it recorded twenty-eight thousand majority for General Grant, but its most consistent and zealous supporters had become wearied with mal-administration in State, county and municipal affairs. They would not concern with the Democracy, but were content to enter a silent protest by remaining away from the polls. Had it been a question of continuing a Democratic Legislature or Governor in power, the Republican majority in the State would have been thirty thousand; yet but for a single feature in our political, it is very likely that to-day we would have seen the opposition party dominant in the State. What saved us from defeat was—first, the national administration—the policy of retrenchment and reform, the reduction of the national debt, and its honest collection and appropriation of the revenues; and secondly, an apprehension that a Democratic triumph would be considered evidence of reaction on questions growing out of the war—the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments especially. All this created a degree of confidence and earnestness that even local abuses and bad nominations could not destroy, and thousands of men recorded their votes for the Republican candidates because by so doing they strengthened the financial policy of the Administration, and rebuked the repudiating and reactionary tendencies of the Democracy. Without the prestige of General Grant's brilliant administration success, as an encouragement and incentive, the result, we apprehend, would have been widely different—not because of accessions to the Democratic party, but the silent protests against legislative profligacy and local mismanagement would have been more emphatic. To the National Administration, therefore, the honor of the victory belongs. It has increased our revenues by fifty millions and reduced expenses by a like amount; it has broken the whisky ring, the paroon brokers' ring, and the office brokers' ring. No local discouragements could blind the Republicans of the State to these grand achievements, and next fall when we are called upon to vote directly in endorsement of General Grant's policy, in the election of representatives in Congress, the Keystone State will thunder forth a vote of confidence that will reach fifty thousand.

ADOPTING IN THE DARK.

We will try to help the Pittsburgh *Post* to its pins again, by softening on it the traits of the political situation. That it should grieve over the result of the late elections is creditable to the humanity even if the explanations it gives are singularly stupid and ridiculous. To lose at one fell swoop two such rallying cries as Negro Equality and reconstruction for Rebels—to see them consigned in letters to the newspaper back-ground—to know that they are sunk beyond all hope of resurrection—to feel that as a party every vestige of a distinct political principle has been swept away by the irresistible resolve of the people, all this is sufficient to mollify the brain of the most clear-headed partisan, and cast him deep in the slough of despondency. Hence we are not surprised that the *Post* wildly laments the blame for the deplorable situation of the party on the New York leaders, but all its reasoning is dissipated when it is recollected that in New York alone has the Democratic party been successful. That must be their crime. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Democracy have been so industriously cultivating defeat, that, when they have got a stroller, the hits come over all the very men who planned and carried out a successful campaign in the first state of the Union. We don't say how, but they did it. This is funny, and we only note it to show the floundering of the unfortunate. Defeat seems to have knelt them of common sense.

The *Post* must look for some other reason for the unique State of disastrous defeat, that has at least crushed out all hope and confidence from the party. It will not find it in the fact that Butternuts and Sycamores were too wise to indulge in the Pendergrass's on voting financial theories. Democrats go further back, and confess that the history of the party, from the hour it took up the "my policy" of Andrew Jackson, has been nothing but a record of blunders. Their grand purpose and aim was to oppose and overthrow every act of the majority of the loyal people for the pacification of the South, and the re-establishment of civil government on a solid and enduring basis. We need not go back to the equivocal position of the Democratic party during the war. That might have been forgotten if, after the conflict had ceased, there had been any disposition to cooperate in securing the results that the war made essential to the future peace of the country. But no, when the war ended, the Democratic party became merely an opposition party, its negative every thing, suggested nothing. The Fourteenth Amendment was opposed by it, and its opposition to the various acts of reconstruction so encouraged the Southern malcontents to refine and encourage that the laws were necessarily made with greater stringency and severity. This fact is now appreciated at the South, and it is admitted by leading Southern journals that the encouragement given by the Democracy of the North, to the disaffected element at the South, has been the great cause of the delay in reconstruction. The idea that the Democratic party was neither the government or the people, had to be drilled into some very obstinate heads, and that it was necessary to use the military arm to accomplish this drilling is about the only positive thing the Northern Democracy has done for our "misguided brethren."

Is it any wonder in view of this history of the Democratic party, that the people are averse to trusting it with power? The elections were not even allowed to go by default. It was felt that it would be a step backward—a triumph for the reactionists. The result, even in a year unmarked by political excitement and with but a light vote cast, has been more important and decisive than that of any election since 1866, when the people voted a want of confidence in Andrew Johnson. The Fifteenth Amendment and the affirmation of a sound and honest financial policy are the gifts of this year of grace, 1869.

The *Post* proposes to cut loose from the Eastern Democracy and start a Democratic party, exclusively Western, with such interesting twin relics as repudiation and negro-phobia as corner stones. Certainly, with all our heart. Anything to get this Democratic relation out of the way. The programme is an excellent one for the purpose. Could not be better. A convention of Knownothings! Happy thought. But we give the *Post* fair warning that if they attempt to hold any such gathering south of the Ohio river, the "conservatives" will be very apt to look it out of existence. They are just now voting for negroes for office—affirming the fifteenth amendment—and advocating specie payments. The *Post* might possibly unite the Western and Southern Democracy on a platform, with the resolve in the grand result arise it act, but wouldn't that be slightly inconsistent in Pennsylvania?

THE COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW CHAPTER.

The assembling of Congress will mark the beginning of a new starting point in our political history. With the admission of the Representatives and Senators from Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, Southern reconstruction will have been practically accomplished, in strict accordance with the policy resolved on by the Republican party. The question, with its sights and its stings, will belong to the past. There will be no temptation to undo the work, for the result to be reached—the restoration of the States to their original position and rights in the Union—will probably be an accomplished fact before the first of January. Therefore, even if the opposition had the power to repeal all the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction since the close of the war, and enact afresh, they could only do, after the lapse of considerable time, what the Republican party has already done. We suggest this view for the benefit of many who demand the Congressional plan unwise and impracticable. Its success negatives these objections. The result that Democrats and Republicans alike professed to have at least is secured, and all the States will soon be receiving in their accustomed orbits—the military power will give way to civil rule, and once more we will see in Congress representatives and Senators representing every one of the thirty-seven States on the fair field of our national banner. And this is precisely the grand achievement that Andy Johnson, through all his thundering administration, held to be the one great essential to permanent peace and unbounded prosperity. It is at last, as we have said, an accomplished fact; not in the way A. J. and his Democratic allies thought best, it is true, but in the manner determined upon by a majority of the people. Is it not clear, therefore, that there will be a general acquiescence in Southern reconstruction as it has been accomplished. We look for nothing else, even from the minority in Congress.

So too with the Fifteenth Amendment. It has been deemed by the will of the people, manifesting itself in the manner pointed out by the Constitution. It is no longer a question for discussion—or will not be so soon as three or four States have gone through the necessary formalities. Opposition to it or the division of parties on it would be as futile now as it would be to the Fourteenth Amendment, and no one dreams of discussing its propriety or justice. Even Democracy is not reactionary enough for that.

Congress will meet with these two important questions disposed of. The positions of parties will be modified. There will be an abatement of acerbity in political discussion. The negro will vanish from our politics, and it will puzzle Greeley Davis even to talk on nonsectarian. Everything indicates a session more free from exciting debates on sectional subjects than any we have had since that firebrand, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was precipitated upon Congress in the winter of 1853-54. The country will welcome the return of peace to the national councils. The substantial business and industrial element has long waited for it, and will be quick to perceive the benefits that must result. As to the position of parties in Congress, it is clear that while the Republican party will have a central point of cohesion in the administration, the Democracy north, south, east and west will be all adrift. Assuming that finance will be the important subject of legislation next winter, the Republicans will be found in support of the Administration, while it seems impossible that the other side will be able to unite on any principle save that of opposition, which is no principle.

Another result of the withdrawal of sectional questions from Congress—at least such sectional questions as have controlled its deliberations for a generation—will be the development of a new class of public men. During the war and pending reconstruction, the country demanded in Congress men of positive views, rather than great sagacity or enlarged statesmanship. The people felt they required what should be done, and merely asked that their agents should be faithful. Now, the case is different. Great questions of finance and taxation are to be considered. The problem of paying the war debt without retarding the prosperity or development of the country—of producing a maximum of revenue by a minimum of taxation, these are the actualities of the present. For their adjustment we will require a type of statesman differing from the earnest men who moulded the policy of government during the war. Earnestness will not suffice, for in it must be added the comprehension and accuracy of the skilled financier. We have no doubt the men and the policy will be found. As yet we are experimenting. Dozens of financial projects were submitted to the last Congress, and the present one will be more prolific. Doubtless mistakes will be made, but perseverance will eventually bring to the front the right men and the right policy—just as the war did. From the outset, we had all the material we could use. We tried policy and men one after another, the people were quick to discover merit or incompetence; yet it was not until we got the right man—or the right class of men—the Seavers, Stanton, Farragut and Thomases—that the end drew near. So it will be on the great financial questions looming ahead of us. We will have failures, in abundance very possibly, but time, emergency will produce the men to grapple them, just as it gave us Grant and Sherman at the critical hour they were most wanted. Then, and not until then, there will be a general acquiescence, and when this is reached, we will have our sailing and a smooth sea to the desired haven.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Wise Americans have long been wont to congratulate themselves on their exemption from the evils of the union of Church and State. History and common sense unite in the testimony that many evils are the inevitable outcome of the amalgamation. The annals of Christendom for thirteen centuries are filled with the wars and with the bulls disastrous as wars, which have sprung from it directly or indirectly, while no man with ordinary powers of thought and observation can take a survey of the necessary conditions of the union, or affect upon the passions roused into action by ecclesiastical politics, without gloomy anticipations in regard to any proposed trial of the experiment in this country.

From the prevalence of this feeling among the citizens we may confidently assume that we are in no danger of a deliberate or conscious adoption of the policy alluded to. At different times in our history alarm has been sounded concerning attempts of the kind. Certain religious denominations have been charged with the design, covert or open, to bring about a union of Church and State. And we may admit that in the history and governmental system of some sects in this country reasons may be found why such a purpose or wish may be suspected to exist, and why their leaders should be carefully watched. But in all the instances of popular excitement on the subject in the past, we believe the alarm has been unwarranted by facts.

To us it seems that peril to our liberal and catholic constitution of toleration is not likely to proceed from systematically formed schemes or encroachment by the church upon the state. In a population so intelligent as ours and with so vigilant and outspoken a press, any plans of the sort, however ingeniously laid or carefully concealed, will soon be discovered and proclaimed and rendered abortive. But it is not so clear that we may not drift into dangerous waters. Even our devotion to freedom of thought, even our zeal for the rights of individuals may become a snare to us, and cause the state to encroach upon the church.

A great principle with us is that all sects are equal before the law, both fundamentally and particular. No rights or privileges can be claimed by one of them which pertain not equally to all. In the existence of this state of things we joyfully see realized that ideal of "a free church in a free State" which has been long the desire of religious reformers everywhere in Europe. But a sect cannot exist as an organization with out property of some kind, church and school edifices, libraries and so forth. They must receive incorporation and hold charters from the State. Cases then unavoidably arise in which the civil judge is appealed to to interpret these legal instruments, and to decide whether they have been violated, and by whom of different parties to a dispute the offense has been committed. So grants are made to a congregation, or to a denominational institution standing by charter upon the condition that certain doctrines shall continue to be held by the members of the former, or taught by the Professors of the latter. In view of these relations one easily sees how strong a tendency may set in towards a complication of the State with the Church. Already there have been ecclesiastical conferences of this character which have produced intense excitement over extensive regions of the country. The cases growing out of the lapse from Puritan orthodoxy in the Professors of Harvard University will occur to every reader. In 1829 Judge Gibson, of this State, was called upon to decide which of the two great bodies claiming them was legally entitled to hold the vast properties belonging to the Presbyterian church. Quite recently in Illinois Judge Lawrence has been called upon to intervene between the Rector of an Episcopal church and his Bishop. Many readers will also recollect a case in which Judge Elias Lawrence stepped in upon call, to be sure, between a worthy Baptist minister and his consort.

While the discussion of these mixed questions was confined to the members of the legal profession and the comparatively few persons immediately interested, there was perhaps nothing alarming in the matter. But the late trial in Chicago created a gale of interest, even of excitement, which swept over the whole land. By its peculiar features also, it started several topics which bear directly and practically upon the relation between the State and the various churches of the country.

We do not purpose at present to criticise the decision, or to discuss the subject. Though the subject as a newspaper topic has passed by, it is surely destined to come up again, both in the revision of Judge Lawrence's decision and in other similar cases. And, in reference to such facts or contingencies, we think that all good citizens should carefully reflect upon the following questions: Is there not danger that both lawyers and judges, under the influence of English precedents and some other considerations, may be too eager to interfere in subjects of the kind? Is it not perfectly right and proper that the members of a sect, whether a layman or a clergyman, should, even to the end submit to the rules, regulations and rulers to which and to whom he engaged to submit when he joined the body? Are our Judges, generally, very well qualified to decide questions in regard to orthodoxy and church order? Can we afford to permit the time of our civil courts to be occupied with the settlement of ecclesiastical controversies? If the principles of Judge Lawson's decision are sound, do they not logically and inevitably lead to the destruction of our "free church in a free state?"

We are confident that no student of history, or earnest observer of the phenomena of the times, will regard any one of these questions as either trifling or important. And we trust there are few readers who would not regard as a great calamity the adoption of any policy, or course of conduct adopted to weaken, or in any degree diminish, our system of religious voluntaryism.

HITTING THE NAIL.

The Chicago *Times*, in a rather exaggerated view of the extravagance and corruption of late years in National and State governments, says with some degree of truth, "that Republican newspapers have been compelled to acknowledge their existence, and to acknowledge that their party is responsible for them, and for their continuance." And then the *Times* tells us "that the Democracy, with all of the advantage which such confessions gave, have not been able to overthrow the weak and bad men finding the party in power." Why is this—Republicans confess the misdeeds of their representatives, and yet the people are unwilling to trust Democratic promises of reform? The *Times* explains the anomaly by showing that the record the Democrats have made in States where they have regained power—Ohio and New Jersey for instance—has not been of a character to inspire the people with confidence. It says: "These men have not given evidence that they had any more correct conception of what are the duties of the Democracy to integrity and economy of administration than the Republicans have." Now, this is hitting the nail on the head. Democratic State governments have been controlled by the same men who have controlled the Democratic party in the State, for some time past, have justified any one in expecting. Union men from first to last, these gentlemen will do nothing to stimulate the revolutionary sentiment so rampant in Tennessee, and from which there was at one time much to fear in Virginia. Their election will complete the work of restoration, so far as the State is concerned. Of the prompt action of Congress, whereby every obstacle will be removed, we entertain not a doubt.

ELECTION NOTES.

The regular Republican ticket in Huntingdon county, for county offices, was defeated on Tuesday by the Democrats and bolting Republicans. Instead of having nine hundred majority in the county, Geary will have but about five hundred. Swoope and McCoy, the Republican Assembly candidates, are probably defeated in the district by McAteer and Bober, Democrats. The Republican "ring," it is alleged, were defeated in the nominations, and they in turn, it is said, defeated the party by evidencing with the Democracy.

Notwithstanding the excellent working of the registry law almost everywhere throughout the State, there were instances in which it was entirely ignored. In the Fourth ward, Philadelphia, "Billy" McMullin voted his repeaters as usual, but a number of the latter fought shy of the Alderman's persuasive ways, and having a wholesome fear of the law kept out of the reach, so that the Democracy lost over three hundred votes. In Luzerne county the new law worked well, and some eight hundred endless colored naturalization papers were not produced.

When the Republicans of Lancaster nominated Capt. Wm. A. Atlee for Mayor, the Democracy of that city termed his nomination "a huge joke," no confident were they of their invincibility. Captain Atlee made a careful canvass of the city, and claimed he would be elected by ten majority. When the votes were counted on Tuesday evening, Captain Atlee had a majority over Mayor Sanderson of twenty-four. His will be the first Republican municipal election in eleven years. One hundred Years ago, Captain Atlee's great grandfather was elected Burgess of the borough of Lancaster. That the Republicans of Lancaster are jubilant over the result, may be inferred from the following from the *Express*:

[Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea.
For Lancaster city has routed Pharaoh.]

While the Democrats of Altoona gave Parker one hundred and ——city-one majority, and Mayor Potts twenty-seven majority, they lost the City Council, Treasurer and other minor offices.

The Beaver *Argus* says that it is probable Grambling, Democrat, has been elected Sheriff of that county by sixty majority over Sergeant Arthur Stahlein, who was a brave soldier during the late war. The defeat is chargeable to "bargain and sale" between candidates and their friends.

Judge Williams runs ahead of Gov. Geary in Allegheny county, 1,166 votes; in Tioga county, 499 votes, and in Philadelphia, 931 votes, with very few exceptions he runs ahead of the Governor in every county in the State.

In Lawrence county, on Tuesday last, the salaried Republican "ring" nominees, Treasurer and Prothonotary, were defeated by Messrs. Porter and McGinnis, the Democratic independent soldier candidates. The *Journal* says:

The election of Messrs. Porter and McGinnis proves that our candidates in the field were acceptable and satisfactory of the people of this county, irrespective of party, and that the bitter and unscrupulous opposition party press, and desperate combinations party that people will always, when the opportunity offers, rebuke political "tricks" and prove true to the principles made by the soldiers of our country.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

For Five Subscribers

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $5 00:

1 gold Watch Key,
1 pair Coral Armlets,
1 pair Sleeve Buttons,
1 set Silver-plated Teaspoons,
1 pair fine Silver-plated Butter-knives,
1 Gent's Pocket Knife,
1 gold Collar Button,
1 gold Finger Ring,
1 silver-plated Call Bell,
1 gold-plated Vest Chain,
1 pair Gold Sleeve Buttons,
1 gold Pencil and Holder,
1 gold Pen, patent silver holder,
1 fine gold Toothpick,
1 pair fine Gold Lace,
1 pearl Card Case,
1 Pocket Knife,
1 fine Silver Pencil,
1 ladies' Satchel,
1 Spy Glass, 3 draws,
1 36-hour stem Clock,
1 30-hour Lever Clock,
1 gold Vest Chain, gilt plated mountings,
1 pair Gent's Suspenders,
1 set Scissors, in case,
1 Silver Napkin Ring,
1 set Ivory Handle Dessert Knives,
1 pair Gold Earrings,

For Ten Subscribers,

At $2 00 each we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $5 00:

1 silver Vest Chain,
1 small gold Jewelry Half Set,
1 ladies' Breastpin,
1 pair Earrings,
1 plain or fancy Finger Ring,
1 gold Locket,
1 gold Sleeve Buttons,
1 gold Charm,
1 gold Pencil,
1 gold Penholder and Pencil,
1 gold Pen, patent silver holder,
1 fine gold Toothpick,
1 pair fine Gold Lace,
1 pearl Card Case,
1 fine silver Portemonnaie,
1 pair Gent's Suspenders,
1 fine gold Studs,
1 gold Hankerchief Ring,
1 gold Penholder and Pencil,
1 gold Lady's Breastpin,
1 gold Tooth Pick,
1 gold Watch Charm, (for lady's)
1 set Drawing Instruments,
1 Thermometer (Wilder's),
1 pair Opera Glasses,
1 pair coin silver Spectacles, suited,
1 pair Patent Perospole Glasses, to suit any age,
1 Stereoscope,
1 doz American Views,
½ doz English colored Views.

For Twenty Subscribers,

At $2 00 each we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $10 00:

1 ivory handle Carving Knife and Fork,
1 set of six Engraved Napkin Rings,
1 plated Crumb Back,
1 fine gold lined Goblet,
1 plated Ice Pitcher,
spoons or Forks,
1 set plated Dessert-spoons or Forks,
1 dozen plated Teaspoons,
1 plated Soup Ladle,
1 plated Cake or Crumb Knife,
1 solid silver Cream Spoon,
1 solid silver Sugar Spoon,
1 solid silver Butter Knife,
1 silver Pickle Fork,
1 American Clock,
1 Vest Chain, gold plated mountings, warranted to wear well,
1 set Drawing Instruments,
1 pair Vases, different patterns,
1 Cologne set, 5 pieces,
1 pair Parian Figures,
1 Microscope in box,
1 Accordeon,

For Fifteen Subscribers,

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $7 50:

1 fine Work Box,
1 ladies Satchel,
1 set Drawing Instruments,
1 plain or fancy Finger Ring,
1 gold Pen and Holder,
1 pair of silver-plated Dessert Spoons,
1 dozen silver-plated Dessert Spoons,
1 American bronze Ivory Timepiece,
1 solid gold Thimble,

For Twenty Subscribers

At $2 00 each, we give the choice of the following articles, valued at $10 00:

1 silver plated Ice Pitcher, (Porcelain lined),
1 Egg Stand, fine silver plated,
1 Barometer, Wood-ruff's Patent Portable,
1 heavy coin silver Watch, coin silver,
1 gent's gold Chain,
1 ladies' gold Leontine Chain,
1 fine pair Moss Agate Sleevebuttons,
1 gold Penholder and Pencil,
1 set Jewelry,
1 ladies' Breastpin,
1 fine ladies' stone Ring,
1 calendar Clock,
1 solid silver Cup,
1 fine silver Call Bell,
1 plated Cake Basket,
1 plated Breakfast Castor,

For Twenty-five Subscribers

At $2 00 each we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $12 50:

1 silver Hunting Case Watch,
1 heavy silver Chain,
1 Jewelry Set,
1 ladies' Breastpin,
1 pair fine Earrings,
1 plain or fancy Finger Ring,
1 gold Necklace,
1 pair gold Sleeve Buttons,
1 set fine gold Studs,
1 Handkerchief Ring,
1 pair gold Spectacles,
1 pair gold Eye Glasses,
1 gold Pen and Holder,
1 pair gold Armlets,
1 silver Card Case,
1 silver and pearl Portemonnaie,
1 silver Portemonnaie,
1 pair Gent's Suspenders,
1 paper Machae Work Box,
1 Chair Stand (revolving),
1 doz. Ivory handle Table or Dessert Knives,
1 plated Cake Basket,
1 plated Breakfast Castor,

For Thirty Subscribers

At $2 00 each we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $15 00; also, an extra copy to getter-up of club:

1 fine ladies' silver Watch,
1 gold Vest Chain,
1 ladies' gold Watch Chain,
1 pair or single gold Band Bracelet,
1 gold Jewelry Set,
1 ladies' gold Breastpin,
1 pair gold Earrings,
1 small diamond Ring,
1 fine seal Ring,
1 gold Vest Chain,
1 pair fine Sleeve Buttons,
1 set fine gold Studs,
1 gold Hankercreif Ring,
1 gold Penholder and Pencil,
1 heavy gold Buckle,
1 gold headed Cane,
1 fine silver Portemonnaie,
1 fine Traveling Bag,
1 Writing Desk,
1 fine bronze Inkstand,
1 pair bronze Statuettes,
1 fine ladies' or ladies' Dressing Case,
1 Ebony or Machae Work Box,
1 dozen ivory handle plated blade Table Knives,

For Thirty-five Subscribers

At $2 00 each we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $17 50:

1 silver plated Ice Pitcher, (Porcelain lined),
1 Barometer, Wood-ruff's Patent Portable,
1 heavy coin silver Watch, coin silver,
1 gent's gold Chain,
1 ladies' gold Leontine Chain,
1 fine pair Moss Agate Sleevebuttons,
1 gold Penholder and Pencil,
1 set Jewelry,
1 ladies' Breastpin,
1 fine ladies' stone Ring,
1 calendar Clock,
1 solid silver Cup,
1 fine silver Call Bell,
1 plated Cake Basket,
1 plated Breakfast Castor,

For Forty Subscribers,

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $20 00:

1 silver Watch,
1 gold Watch,
1 gold Vest Chain,
1 gold Leontine Chain,
1 chain Bracelet,
1 Jewelry Set,
1 plated Urn,
1 plated soup Tureen,
1 dozen silver dessert Spoons,
1 set silver tablespoons or Forks,
1 French Clock,
1 plated Cake, Fruit or Pie Knife,
1 pair Silver-plated Castors,
1 Gent's Pocket Knife,
1 gold Pencil,
1 pair Opera Glasses,
1 Spy Glass,
1 Accordeon,
1 pair Vases,
1 Microscope,
1 Barometer, Wood-ruff's patent portable barometer,
1 white china Dinner Set, composed of eighty-two pieces,

For Forty-five Subscribers,

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $22 00:

1 ladies' gold Watch,
1 silver stem winder Watch,
1 silver American Watch,
1 ladies' or gents' gold Chain,
1 gold chain or Bracelet,
1 Jewelry set,
1 diamond Ring,
1 gold Sleeve Buttons,
1 set Diamond Pin,
1 set diamond Studs,
1 large Music Box,
1 French Clock,
1 plated Tea Set,

For Forty-five Subscribers.

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $22 00:

1 ladies' gold Watch,
1 silver stem winder Watch,
1 gents' or ladies' gold Chain,
1 gold chain Bracelet,
1 pair of gold band Bracelets,

For Fifty Subscribers,

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at ——:

1 American Watch,
1 gold Vest Chain,
1 gold Leontine Chain,
1 pair of band Bracelets,
1 gold Chain Bracelet,
1 Jewelry Set,
1 gents' Diamond Pin,
1 fine seal or stone Ring,
1 plated Urn,
1 plated soup Tureen,
1 dozen silver dessert Spoons,
1 set silver tablespoons or Forks,
1 French Clock,

For Fifty-five Subscribers

At $2,00 each, we will give the choice of the following articles, valued at $25,00:

1 sil. American watch,
1 ladies' gold chain,
1 chain Bracelet,
1 Jewelry Set,
1 gents' Diamond Pin,
1 gents' diamond Ring,
1 plated Liquor Stand,
1 plated Soup Tureen,
1 plated Ice Pitcher,
1 Tea scope with 50 pictures,
1 paper mache Center Table,
1 Barometer fine Oak or Rose wood finish, 1 of Woodruff's best portable barometers,
1 white china Dinner Set, composed of eighty-two pieces,

For Sixty Subscribers,

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $40 00:

1 silver American Watch,
1 gents' or ladies' gold Chain,
1 Jewelry Set,
1 gents' Diamond Pin,
1 heavy seal Ring,
1 ladies' gold Combination Chain, (new style,)

For Sixty-Five Subscribers

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $45 00:

1 ladies' gold Watch,
1 silver stem winder Watch,
1 silver American Watch,
1 ladies' or gents' gold Chain,
1 gold chain or Bracelet,
1 Jewelry set,
1 diamond Ring,
1 gent's diamond Pin,
1 set diamond Studs,
1 large Music Box,
1 French Clock,
1 plated Tea Set,

For Seventy Subscribers

At $2 00 each we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $50 00:

1 ladies' gold Watch,
1 gent's Swiss, English, or American Watch,
1 ladies' or gents' gold Chain,
1 gold chain or Bracelet,
1 Jewelry set,
1 diamond Ring,
1 gent's diamond Pin,
1 set diamond Studs,
1 large Music Box,
1 French Clock,
1 plated Tea Set,

For Seventy-five Subscribers.

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $55 00:

1 ladies' gold Watch,
1 American Watch,
1 gents' or ladies' gold Chain,
1 gold chain Bracelet,
1 Jewelry Set,
1 gent's Diamond Pin,
1 diamond Ring,
1 plated Tea Set,
1 set Drawing Instruments,
1 Dozen Solid Coin Silver Table forks,
1 Dozen Solid Coin Silver Tea Spoons and medium Forks,
1 Full Set Jewelry, Breastpin, Earrings and Sleeve Buttons,
1 White China Dinner set composed of 108 pieces.

For Fifty Subscribers,

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at ——:

1 American Watch,
1 gold Vest Chain,
1 gold Leontine Chain,
1 pair of band Bracelets,
1 gold Chain Bracelet,
1 Jewelry Set,
1 diamond Ring, 1 large Single Stone Ring,
1 plated Tea Set,
1 dozen of coin silver Tablespoons,

For Eighty Subscribers

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $60 00:

1 ladies' or gents' gold Watch,
1 silver American or English Watch,
1 gents' or ladies' gold Chain,
1 gold chain Bracelet,
1 Jewelry Set,
1 diamond Ring,
1 plated Tea Set,
1 dozen of coin silver Tablespoons,

For Eighty-five Subscribers

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $65 00:

1 ladies' or gents' gold Watch,
1 silver Lever Watch,
1 heavy gold Vest or Watch Chain,
1 chain Bracelet,
1 pair fine band Bracelets,
1 Jewelry set,
1 diamond Ring,
1 large Music Box,
1 fine French Clock,
1 plated Tea set,
1 hunting case silver Stem Winding Watch, made by the United States, Waltham Co. chronometer balance, full jeweled,
1 gent's Diamond Pin,

For Ninety Subscribers

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at 70 00:

1 ladies' or gents' gold Watch,
1 heavy gold Vest Chain,
1 heavy Leontine Chain,
1 fine gold Bracelet,
1 fine chain Bracelet,
1 diamond Ring,
1 plated Tea set, with urn,

For Ninety-five Subscribers.

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $75 00:

1 gent's gold Watch,
1 silver American Watch,
1 heavy gold Vest Chain,
1 heavy Leontine Chain,
1 fine chain Bracelet,
1 diamond Ring,
1 plated Tea set, with urn,

For One Hundred Subscribers,

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $80 00.

1 ladies' Watch; with or without Gold Chain,
1 gents' Gold Watch,
1 silver hunting American Watch,
1 heavy gold Vest Chain,
1 heavy gold Leontine Chain,
1 fine chain Bracelet,
1 diamond Ring,
1 plated Tea set, with urn,

For Forty Subscribers,

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $40 00:

1 gold Watch,
1 gold Leontine Chain,
1 gents' diamond Pin,
1 gents' diamond Ring,
1 plated Tea Set,
1 plated Cake Basket,
1 plated Soup Tureen,
1 plated Liquor Stand,
1 plated Urn,
1 plated Ice Pitcher,
1 set Drawing Instruments,
1 Thermometer,
1 pair coin silver Spectacles, suited,
1 pair Patent Perospole Glasses, to suit any age,
1 Stereoscope,
1 doz American Views,
½ doz English colored Views.

For Forty-five Subscribers,

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $45 00:

1 Silver plated Urn,
1 Field Glass,
1 Fine pair pearl Opera Glasses,
1 Heavy Case Silver American Watch, Jeweled,
1 Gent's Gold Chain,
1 Pair Gold Bracelets,
1 Dinner Castor, ½ dozen forks, ½ dozen table spoons and ½ dozen teaspoons,
1 Butter Dish, Breakfast Castor and Syrup, (Heavy plated,)
1 Open face Silver American Watch, heavy crystal, (new style,)
1 Cake Basket and Berry Dish,
1 Soup Tureen, Silver plated,
1 Set Drawing Instruments,
1 Gent's Solid 18 Karet Stone Ring,
1 Full Set Ivory Table cutlery, 1 dozen Table, 1 dozen Dessert knives, carving knife, fork and steel,
1 Handsome Gent's saddle and bridle.

For Forty-five Subscribers.

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $45 00:

1 Silver plated Urn,
1 Field Glass,
1 Fine pair pearl Opera Glasses,
1 Heavy Case Silver American Watch, Jeweled,
1 Gent's Gold Chain,
1 Pair Gold Bracelets,
1 Dinner Castor, ½ dozen forks, ½ dozen table spoons and ½ dozen teaspoons,
1 Butter Dish, Breakfast Castor and Syrup, (Heavy plated,)
1 Open face Silver American Watch, heavy crystal, (new style,)
1 Cake Basket and Berry Dish,
1 Soup Tureen, Silver plated,
1 Set Drawing Instruments,
1 Gent's Solid 18 Karet Stone Ring,
1 Full Set Ivory Table cutlery, 1 dozen Table, 1 dozen Dessert knives, carving knife, fork and steel,
1 Handsome Gent's saddle and bridle.

For Forty-five Subscribers

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $45 00:

1 Silver plated Urn,
1 Field Glass,
1 Fine pair pearl Opera Glasses,
1 Heavy Case Silver American Watch

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY MORNING.

THE STATE.

Official Returns in all but Four Counties.

We give below the official majorities for governor in every county of the State, and the estimated majorities in Butler, Juniata, Potter and Sullivan, which show complexity for the whole State:

Counties.	Majority.
Adams	1,200
Allegheny	6,000
Armstrong	1,000
Beaver	1,000
Bedford	1,000
Berks	1,000
Blair	1,000
Bradford	1,000
Bucks	1,000
Butler	1,000
Cambria	1,000
Cameron	1,000
Carbon	1,000
Centre	1,000
Chester	1,000
Clarion	1,000
Clearfield	1,000
Clinton	1,000
Columbia	1,000
Crawford	1,000
Cumberland	1,000
Dauphin	1,000
Delaware	1,000
Elk	1,000
Erie	1,000
Fayette	1,000
Forest	1,000
Franklin	1,000
Fulton	1,000
Greene	1,000
Huntingdon	1,000
Indiana	1,000
Jefferson	1,000
Juniata	1,000
Lancaster	1,000
Lawrence	1,000
Lebanon	1,000
Lehigh	1,000
Luzerne	1,000
Lycoming	1,000
McKean	1,000
Mercer	1,000
Mifflin	1,000
Monroe	1,000
Montgomery	1,000
Montour	1,000
Northampton	1,000
Northumberland	1,000
Perry	1,000
Philadelphia	1,000
Pike	1,000
Potter	1,000
Schuylkill	1,000
Snyder	1,000
Somerset	1,000
Sullivan	1,000
Susquehanna	1,000
Tioga	1,000
Union	1,000
Venango	1,000
Warren	1,000
Washington	1,000
Wayne	1,000
Westmoreland	1,000
Wyoming	1,000
York	1,000

Hon. Jere Goodin, chairman of the Radical Central committee, sends the following:

PITTSBURGH, October 21.—We have all the returns of Pennsylvania, except the Butler, Potter and Sullivan districts, taking them at their highest estimate. Geary's majority is 8,000.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Vote for Governor, Supreme Judge, County Judges and State senator.

Wards.	Geary.	Hall.	Darlington.	Fetterman.
1st	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
3d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
4th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
6th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
7th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
8th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
9th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
11th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
12th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
13th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
14th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
15th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
16th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
17th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
18th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
19th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
21st	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
22d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
23d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
24th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
25th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
26th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
27th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
28th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
29th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
30th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
31st	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
32d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
33d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
34th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
35th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
36th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
37th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
38th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
39th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
40th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
41st	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
42d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
43d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
44th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
45th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
46th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
47th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
48th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
49th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
50th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
51st	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
52d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
53d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
54th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
55th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
56th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
57th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
58th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
59th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
60th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
61st	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
62d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
63d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
64th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
65th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
66th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
67th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
68th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
69th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
70th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
71st	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
72d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
73d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
74th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
75th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
76th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
77th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
78th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
79th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
80th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
81st	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
82d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
83d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
84th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
85th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
86th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
87th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
88th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
89th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
90th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
91st	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
92d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
93d	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
94th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
95th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
96th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
97th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
98th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
99th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
100th	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Vote for Members of the Legislature.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The Secret Money Faction to Entrap Gen. Grant—The Game Exposed.

The New York *Times* publishes what purports to be a complete expose of the grand plot to raise the price of gold, and how and by whom it was worked up. The narrative shows how a few persons, headed by Smith, Fisk and Gould, who is openly regarded the master of the whole combination, first duly corrupted to their purposes Corbin, President Grant's brother-in-law, and then, after the election, by promising him a share in the profits, induced him to use his influence with the President to secure the appointment of Gen. Butterfield to the Assistant Treasurership in New York. The plot was then matured, and the President left in the dark as to its real character. The following letter, made by Fisk to Corbin, is given as the first overt act of the conspiracy:

NEW YORK, August 11, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—Gen. Butterfield has consented to accept the position of Assistant Treasurer at New York, and I have no doubt will be appointed. He will be in Washington on Monday, and will call on you. He is a man of the highest character, and will be a valuable officer. He is a personal friend of mine, and I shall be glad to have you show him such attentions as you can. Yours truly,

JAMES FISK, JR.

To A. R. CORBIN, Esq.

Gen. Butterfield was appointed, and Corbin, in pursuance of the plot, wrote to Fisk:

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—Gen. Butterfield has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York, and will be there on Monday. He is a man of the highest character, and will be a valuable officer. He is a personal friend of mine, and I shall be glad to have you show him such attentions as you can. Yours truly,

A. R. CORBIN.

To JAMES FISK, JR., Esq.

Fisk then wrote to Gould:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—Gen. Butterfield has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York, and will be there on Monday. He is a man of the highest character, and will be a valuable officer. He is a personal friend of mine, and I shall be glad to have you show him such attentions as you can. Yours truly,

JAMES FISK, JR.

To JAY GOULD, Esq.

Gould then wrote to Corbin:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—Gen. Butterfield has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York, and will be there on Monday. He is a man of the highest character, and will be a valuable officer. He is a personal friend of mine, and I shall be glad to have you show him such attentions as you can. Yours truly,

JAY GOULD.

To A. R. CORBIN, Esq.

Fisk then wrote to Corbin:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—Gen. Butterfield has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York, and will be there on Monday. He is a man of the highest character, and will be a valuable officer. He is a personal friend of mine, and I shall be glad to have you show him such attentions as you can. Yours truly,

JAMES FISK, JR.

To A. R. CORBIN,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

TERMS: ... $2 00

THE RESULT AND ITS LESSONS.

As the smoke of the battle clears away, we are enabled to cast a glance over the field and estimate our real and relative strength as well as the cost and worth of the victory won.

Pennsylvania is assuredly Republican by a majority of honest, disinterested voters sufficiently strong to carry the State in any election. The party has just re-elected to the Chief Magistracy a citizen nominated by the people, in opposition to the wishes of the mere politicians. With them Governor Geary had little strength. He has been carried through on the shoulders of the people, despite the insidious hostility of some and the indifference of all factions. He can afford to be independent, for he is placed on more independent ground than any of his predecessors have been able to occupy for many years. Faction has been the bane of Pennsylvania politics. Governor Geary owes nothing to faction, or the leaders of faction. Let him embrace his opportunity, and lean on the great party which has just honored him with its favor and confidence.

The heaviest weights we carried in the campaign just ended were the abominable extravagances and corruptions of the last Legislature, and that wretched system of keeping the public moneys which makes opportunity for individuals to corrupt the public servant with the public money, and for themselves to grow rich and great at the expense of the best people of the Commonwealth. We have staggered through to victory under these burdens. They will not be carried long. We say to the members of the General Assembly just elected, reform these abuses, provide safeguards for the treasury. If the public money can be made to earn anything, let it be for the Commonwealth. At least, put it out of the power of individuals and combinations to corrupt Legislatures, the servants of the people, with the people's own money. Your duty is plain, and neglect or failure will be without excuse. We hope, we trust, that it will be performed. Let not the contempt, the sufferings, that the office of State Treasurer is at the disposal of the Republican party, stay the hand of reform. Do your duty, and you will deserve a continuance of the public confidence which you now have. Fail, and you will be crushed under the avalanche of popular indignation.

The confidence of the people in the National Administration strengthened and probably saved us from defeat. General Grant has not been "punished" for his failure to recognize politicians of a certain school, and "Don" will be likely to "remain with the railroad interests." In our own county some good Republicans condemned in Governor Grant an injudicious exercise, in some instances, of the pardoning power—a fault, if fault it were, more justly attributable to leading citizens of our own, who, without reflection, perhaps, lent the weight and influence of their names to applications for pardon. The introduction of the unconscientious (so understood by many) ballot from our State ticket a considerable number of votes. It is due, however, to truth that we should add, that the so-called temperance movement was, in reality, and indeed avowedly, an organized effort to introduce reform into the management of our county affairs—a movement which had its origin largely if not solely in disgust at the miserable trickeries, of packed conventions, a vicious system of making nominations for office, and want of confidence in the party leadership in the county, aided by the actual administration of the liquor law by the County Commissioners in such a manner as to, we are glad to see, again arouse the attention of the Grand Jury.

When one half of the party refuses to abide by a nomination there must be some reason for it; although it may not be personal to the rejected candidate, when one half of the party arise out for reform, that cry will not go unheard.

From the whole, the result of the election on last Tuesday demonstrates more clearly than ever, that the great Republican party is a pure, indestructible organization, whose mission is progress and reform—a party (the only one that ever existed) that can and will reform abuses in its own ranks. Let us add to its strength and glory by keeping its record unsullied. Pennsylvania is no longer a doubtful State. The Republican party needs nothing to perpetuate its power, but honest management and good men in office.

THE GOOD OF IT, IF POSSIBLE EXTRACTED.

Of not the only question over which there was anything like an animated contest in Allegheny county, in the recent election canvass, was that of the County Commissionership. Although the Democratic candidate is elected, there is in the instruction which the result conveys, enough of good, if rightly interpreted, to justify the cost. The contest has shown that a majority of the Republicans voters of the county refused to support the regular nominee of the party, and supported another candidate, and this, too, while the regular nominee had the support of the entire Republican press of the county, as well as the usual party machinery in his favor, and while, also, the dissentors or bolters had neither paper nor organization of any kind, except an extemporized organization, in hands so inexperienced that it is doubtful whether in some respects it was not a positive disadvantage to those in whose interest it was nominally worked. It is to be said, too, that no recognized leading Republican stepped out to openly advocate the movement which took the title of "Temperance Reform," though it is not questioned that a good many gave it their countenance, and in a certain way, effective support. It is fair to presume that a decided majority of the absentees sympathized with the bolters. Being the majority now, they will, perhaps, claim that they possess the best right to be considered "regular" in the party. And to this should be added, that the candidacy of the Reformers or bolters, though every way a good citizen and worthy man, and altogether a fit person to hold the office of Commissioner, was selected as little or no possible element of personal popularity before the people, as for his desire for the office. Nevertheless, with all these crude, adverse, not to say positively injurious, conditions, attending the movement from first to last, it commanded the votes of a majority of the disciplined, party-loyal and intelligent Republicans of Allegheny county. This statement proves conclusively that the movement originated in something real and long-standing, and had a purpose which, though the manner of its execution was ill-digested and characterized more for zeal than wisdom, was distinct in the minds of those who gave it their support, and who, let it be again said, are a majority of those Republican voters whose energy, patriotism, and radicalism, if you please, have won for Allegheny the fame of being the Banner County of the Union. It will be observed, also, that an organized bolt in the party here need not necessarily result in the defeat of the party, as the circumstances attending the present trial clearly show.

On looking for the cause in which the movement we are discussing originated, it will be found to have had a mixed one. In the first place, it will be found in the almost indiscriminate licensing of liquor selling, whereby the curse of intemperance, with the resulting flood of crime, destitution and taxes, had become truly alarming, and for which the County Commissioners stood responsible; and, in the second place, in the extensive belief that positive corruption, besides general looseness, was the ruling fact in that department of our county affairs. Not only this—it had become apparent that an inconsiderable share of the alarming state of things was the legitimate result of the vicious, corrupt and corrupting system of making nominations for the support of the Republican party, whereby any attempt to apply the only remedy and get good men in office was sure to be defeated; that the machinery of the party, in the hands of selfish, reckless, dictatorial leaders, in and for a long time has been run for objects other than the public good, in a manner that denied the masses of the Republicans their proper share and voice,—in a word, that the good of the party, the safety of its principles, the dictates of manliness, morality and patriotism absolutely required an expression of disapproval—not to say organized rebellion—so open, so distinct, so emphatic that there could be no mistaking its meaning, and would go far in curing a complaint which, if not speedily arrested, would become fatal and ruin the party.

The movement which, at the start, had reference chiefly to matters and things connected with and growing out of the license debauchery, was joined ultimately by thousands of sound Republicans, many of them usually foremost in doing the hard work of the party, because they saw in it the opportunity to administer the rebuke they felt was deserved, to place on record their protest against the style of management and the personal leadership to which the party had become bound, make unheeded their warning that the vicious convention system which has so long prevailed here must be reformed, that hereafter, to be successful, the party must have nominations fit to be made, and the manner of making them fair, honest and above board, that the dictation and immediate selfishness of the past must cease, and that in future there must be something like a decent respect paid to the moral sentiment and general intelligence of the people.

As nearly as we can describe it, we believe this to be the precise significance of the vote on the question of County Commissioner. This, we say, is the expression which a majority of the Republicans of Allegheny county have made. As a political temperance movement it failed, as was predicted, and as such movements generally fail. But as a rebellion in the interest of good men and sound principles for the reformation of the convention system, as a rebuke of the arrogance and corruption of party leadership, and as a proclamation in favor of such and only such leadership in future as will secure the good health and success of the party—leadership, the support and toleration of which will comport with the self-respect of the Republican masses, the movement has been successful, and will result in great good, if rightly understood and its lessons conformed to in those quarters where the admonition was intended to apply.

ADVERTISE IN GEORGE AND THE BIG EAST BOOTBLACK.

If the result of the election in Pennsylvania has swept into oblivion the absurd Presidential planting in the interest of Asa Fowler, Ohio has done her share in the same good work by slipping the wings of Gentleman Gunckel and pulverizing his greenback folly into such minute atoms that we question if it will ever be heard of again.

The Ohio election possessed a peculiar significance for the two astute gentlemen who respectively champion Eastern and Western Democracy—those who pin their faith to greenbacks and the others who put their trust and money in Five Twenties. It was not in the first programme of the campaign that Mr. Pendleton should run for Governor. He was to remain in dignified retirement, available for the autumn of 1872, but the declination of Rosecrans forced him on the ticket, else it would have been headed by a friend of Rosecrans's. Even the nomination of Rosecrans was to prevent this contingency, so disastrous to the Presidential ambition of Young Greenbacks. The Rosecrans game in Ohio was exploded by putting Pendleton at the head of the reform ticket, but in the turn the Pendleton game has come to grief through the action of the people. The whole ticket, with the White House as the cap-sheaf of the fanciful structure, has tumbled to fragments, and Gentleman Gunckel lies buried in the quagmire of ruins that has ever put vanquished ambitious politicians. He accepted the chances and the issue, as between himself and Rosecrans, when he became a candidate for Governor. Success would have made him the chief of the Democracy of the West and South. Defeat was sure political death. Defeat has come, and Gentleman Gunckel and his gigantic greating green debt extinguisher are both dead as nailed coffins. None so poor as to do him reverence. The best thing he can do is to set up for a sage, and take to wearing sausage on the off, and sorry of the night have beene of this unlucky world.

But will Rosecrans die politically and be still one, as the coming man—and if his party carries his own State next month, as it is very likely to do, by hook or by crook, there will be none to dispute his leadership. Whatever 1872 holds out in his by right of conquest. No decapitationcan his leadership ax put; they are all in the future. He is a success and Pendleton a failure—a failure so absolute as to be beyond all hope of resurrection.

THE ROMAN AND QUOTATION.

An interesting essay, perhaps an interesting volume, might be written on the influence of our English Bible in the light literature of England and America. In Scotland and sections of this country it has been more read than any other book, while in England the large portions of the volume introduced into and read in the Prayer Book Sunday after Sunday as lessons have had the effect of familiarizing all classes who attend church with the narratives, precepts and poetry. Nor do we doubt that the Book has for centuries been much read there both in its pulpits and cottages. In Shakespeare it is easy to trace it. No one not familiar with it can ever understand or take much pleasure in the great poems of Milton, or fully appreciate the moral remarkable passages in his shorter poems.

Since the awakening of the philological spirit on both sides of the Atlantic we must suppose that many more of lefigure have been students of the Bible for direct literary and artistical ends. We may infer the fact from allusions and phraseology in many works, both in prose and verse by men who, we know, were not in general in the Scriptures in a religious sense. Some of them may have been prompted to read the Book by the remark, or by the view, which suggested the remark of Coleridge, "In point of mere style of the English Bible will keep any writer from being vulgar in point of style;" others may have been influenced by a feeling analogous to that which caused Cicero to take pleasure in the antique simplicity of the Latin of the "Twelve Tables." From whatever cause the Bible has been much read even by the most worldly. Dr. Johnson told Boswell that an Italian of considerable attainments in literature, an author by profession, we believe, perhaps referred to Ramazzini had told him that in the Roman Catholic Seminary there was an admirable composition, a prayer entitled *Pater noster*, of which he was anxious to ascertain the authorship. It would hardly be easy to find an English or American author ignorant of the origin of the Lord's Prayer.

Appletons' Journal is publishing a series of articles on the "Characteristics of Dickens's Style," of the Bible. Though we do not always admire this author's theology, there can be no doubt that he has frequently employed passages of the New Testament with much skill in the production of pathetic effects. We are not prepared to say that the writer in the *Journal* makes too much of his subject, but we may say that from Dickens's works we get the impression that their author is not quite as familiar with the Bible as he might be, or as would be to his advantage. So grave a charge as this ought not to be made without grounds, and those we cannot give as we intend to make notes of our observations. Perhaps as our allegation is mainly expressed, it may be considered as sufficiently justified by a single reference. Somewhere about the forty-third or forty-fourth chapter of Nehemiah Nehemiah the reader will find the following sentence: "The only scriptural admonition that Esther Nickleby have heeded in the letter was, 'Know thyself.'"

This passage, as readers know, belongs to the wisdom of the Greeks." The Romans also highly valued it, and one of them says "it came down from Heaven."

Mr. Dickens's mistake is not quite so startling, may be, as the one made by a onetime learned Pittsburgh lawyer, who referred to the "Divine Justice of our holy religion, as having said, 'Better that nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent should suffer.' Another sage of the same Bar, in a letter of condolence to a mother on the death of her son, a youthful member of the profession, quoted, we have heard, as scriptural truth the Greek line, "Those die earliest whom the gods love most."

Ignorance of Mr. Dickens's mistake we may say that Sir Walter Scott in his novels shows great familiarity with the Bible—but in the lowly translation of Wycliffe, Tyndale or Rogers, or in the majestic version of King James's translators? Not at all. Sir Walter was a Scotchman, and in his youth had been familiar with the Bible in the Scotch version, which, though not so majestic as the English, is in many respects more racy and idiomatic. Hence, when he wrote for the English public, he had to translate from the Scotch into English, and in doing so he frequently failed to catch the spirit of the original. Hence, in the English version, the passages are frequently tame and spiritless. Sir Walter, we may add, was not a Bible reader, and his allusions to Scripture are generally inaccurate.

SAINTE-BEUVE.

French literature is not very much cultivated among us. But M. Sainte-Beuve has so long been a luminary in the world of letters as to have become an object of interest to all intelligent persons on both sides of the Atlantic. We may therefore assume that the announcement of his death by the cable, a few days ago, was not received with utter indifference by all our readers. A few lines about him cannot be out of place.

Sainte-Beuve was the son of a gentleman employed in the Customs Department, and was born at *Boulogne sur Mer* in 1804. When twenty years old he became connected with the Paris *Globe* newspaper as one of its editorial staff. In the literary controversy between the Classicists and the Romanticists he remained for some time neutral; but in 1827 he was led to declare for the Romantic School through the influence of Victor Hugo, and became its most able and erudite champion. In 1831 he began to contribute to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. This Review published twice every month, and commenced we remember not how many years ago, has long been more widely read than any other work of the kind. Perhaps during some of the years of its existence it has had almost, if not quite, as many readers outside of France as within. Sainte Beuve's contributions, collected in volumes, under the title of "*Literary Portraits*," are still very entertaining as well as instructive reading, and have been called by a French critic a profane monument in the literary history of the nineteenth century. Among his works is a volume of sketches of celebrated women. Sainte Beuve has been much commended for his fine insight into the female character and for his generous and genial appreciation of the results of feminine activity in life and literature. A translation of this volume by Miss Patterson, published in Boston two or three years ago, was very favorably received by the public, and gave the author the degree of fame in this country which justifies the present reference to his death.

Other works by this great writer are a romance entitled *Volupte*, a *History of French Poetry in the XVI century*, a History of Port Royal, and twenty or more volumes entitled *Causeries du lundi*. These latter volumes first appeared as *Monday* contributions in a Paris journal, a circumstance which perhaps suggested their name inelegantly translated *Monday Talks*.

Readers of Matthew Arnold's writings will remember with what admiration he alludes to Sainte-Beuve, pointing to his essays as an exemplification of what "sweetness and light" can do for criticism. With whatever abatement Mr. Arnold's praise may be received, there can be no question that his Reviews are models of subtle, ingenious, and lively criticism, and that they seldom fail to exhibit a happy combination of learning, reason and charm. No writer has ever surpassed him in uniting criticism with biography, in casting light upon an author's works from a study of his life, and upon his life from a sincere and candid study of his works.

We do not suppose that foreign readers have ever greatly relished Sainte-Beuve's poetry. His countrymen say of him that his chief glory as a poet consists in the fact that he was the first to cultivate familiar, domestic poetry, in imitation of Cowper and Wordsworth. They add that some of the pieces in his collection entitled "*Consolations*" would not be discussed by the English *Lakists*.

OHIO AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

On the Ohio election, it was foreseen, much would depend as to the fate of the Fifteenth Amendment. If the Legislature of that State should be Democratic, the amendment would almost necessarily be lost. Hence the interest surrounding the political character of the Ohio Legislature. The result, therefore, is a matter for joy to the friends of that grand measure throughout the land, for the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature which will ratify the amendment. And, strange as it may appear, to the Democracy of Hamilton county, the home of Pendleton, we owe this great victory. In that county the Democrats joined with a class of Republicans in bringing out and supporting a fusion ticket, on which the Legislative nominees were equally divided between the two parties. The ticket was elected by a decisive majority, and the Republicans so elected give the Legislature to the Republicans. It is altogether doubtful whether with a straight contest, a single Republican would have been chosen. To all appearance Mr. Pendleton's friends deliberately threw away the Legislature, gave it to the Republicans and secured the Fifteenth Amendment. On this subject the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

> The committee for the Fourth ward, consisting of Messrs. [illegible] met at the Democratic headquarters on Vine street, and after a brief consultation with the leaders of the party, decided to support the Republican ticket. They were led to this action by the fact that the Democratic ticket was a fusion ticket, and that the Democratic party had been defeated in the county. They were also influenced by the fact that the Democratic party had been defeated in the county. They were also influenced by the fact that the Democratic party had been defeated in the county. They were also influenced by the fact